Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
MAR 6 1979
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1978

CASE NO. 78-1456

CINDY A. BAKER, et al

Petitioners

-vs-

ELCONA HOMES CORPORATION, et al

Respondents

JOINT PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

To the United States Court of Appeals

For the Sixth Circuit

JOHN J. McCARTHY
HARLAN M. GORDON
WILLIAM A. DAVIS
700 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Attorneys for Petitioner
Cindy A. Baker

THOMAS J. MURRAY, JR.
300 Central Avenue
Sandusky, Ohio 44870

Attorney for Petitioners
Leahman Banks, Administrator
Franklin Paschal, Administrator
Joseph H. Tiller, Administrator
Herbert Jr. Wilson, Administrator

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE(S)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES iii

OPINIONS BELOW 2

JURISDICTION 2

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW . . . 3

STATUTES AND RULES INVOLVED. 4

STATEMENT OF THE CASE. 5-13

THE JURISDICTIONAL BASES IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT 14

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT. . . . 15-27

CONCLUSION 28

INDEX TO APPENDIX

PAGE(S)

APPENDIX A

The Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals For the Sixth Circuit In Case at Bar . . .30-46

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES — PAGE(S)

Melville v. American Home Assurance Company, 443 F. Supp. 1064 (ED. Pa. 1977) 22-23

United States v. School District of Ferndale, 577 F2d 1339 (6th Cir. 1978) 23-24

STATUTES AND RULES

28 U.S.C. Section 1254 (1). 2

28 U.S.C. Section 1332. 14

28 U.S.C. Section 1391. 14

Federal Rule of Evidence 803 (6). . 22

Federal Rule of Evidence 803 (8)(C) . 3,4,12,15, 16,17,23,24,27

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Report Of The Committee On The Judiciary S. Rep. No. 93-1277, 93rd Cong., 2nd Sess, 18 (1974) 20-21

Report Of The Committee On The Judiciary, H.R. Rep. No. 93-650, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess. 14 (1973) 21

TREATISES

S. Saltzburg and K. Redden, Federal Rules of Evidence Manuel, 548 (2nd ed. 1977). 25

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1978

CASE NO.

CINDY A. BAKER, et al

Petitioners

-vs-

ELCONA HOMES CORPORATION, et al

Respondent

JOINT PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Cindy A. Baker, et al, pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit entered in the above-entitled case on December 8, 1978.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion and order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, as yet unreported, are set forth as Appendix A.

JURISDICTION

The Final Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit was dated and entered December 8, 1978. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. Section 1254 (1).

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Where the ultimate issue to be determined by the jury in a diversity negligence action concerns the question of which of two vehicles violated a red traffic signal, and where both expert and lay witness testimony has been presented on that issue, was the phrase "factual findings", as incorporated in Rule 803 (8) (C) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, intended by Congress to extend the public records exception of the hearsay rule so as to permit the admission into evidence of a police traffic accident report, containing the investigating officer's opinion as to which vehicle violated the signal, particularly where the officer never testified to the opinion on the witness stand?

STATUTES AND RULES INVOLVED

This case involves the provisions of Rule 803(8)(C) of the Federal Rules of Evidence. The provision states:

> The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness: . . .
>
> (8) Public records and reports. Records, reports, statements, or data compilations, in any form, of public offices or agencies, setting forth (A) the activities of the office or agency, or (B) matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty to report, excluding, however, in criminal cases matters observed by police officers and other law enforcement personnel, or (C) in civil actions and proceedings and against the Government in criminal cases, factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law, unless the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On the late afternoon of June 7, 1973, a Plymouth Valiant automobile containing six high school students, was traveling in a southbound direction on State Route 4 in Huron County, Ohio. Petitioner Cindy Baker, as well as the four remaining Petitioners' decedents, were passengers in this vehicle. At the same time, a semi-tractor truck being driven by Respondent Joseph Slabach in the course of his employment with Respondent Elcona Homes Corporation, was travelling westbound on U.S. Route 20. At the intersection of the two routes, the vehicles met in a fiery collision, killing all of the occupants of the automobile, except for Cindy Baker, who sustained serious personal injuries, the most severe being permanent injuries to her brain.

At the time of the collision, the intersection was controlled by a series of traffic signal lights. Since U.S. Route 20 was a heavily-travelled, four lane highway, while State Route 4 was a two lane county road, in order to maintain an orderly flow of traffic through the intersection, the sequence of the traffic signals was regulated by a fully automatic controller according to the volume of traffic on the two highways, as determined by electronic sensors placed in the pavement of the respective roads. While an extensive description of the very complex operating cycles of the traffic signals need not be recited for purposes of this Petition, suffice it to say that the entire sequence and timing of the signal system depended upon the volume, location and speed of traffic travelling upon the two roadways.

In addition, and under the facts in this case, it was established that the crucial factor in determining which vehicle entered the intersection under a green light was the average speed of the Valiant as it traversed the distance between the intersection and the sensor mechanism buried in the pavement of State Route 4.

The ultimate issue in the case was which of the vehicles violated the red traffic signal. There were no eye witnesses as to the color of the traffic signal, as Petitioner Cindy Baker, due to her injuries, had no recollection of the accident; the truck driver, Slabach, could not see the color of the signal as he entered the intersection, since the setting sun was shining directly in his eyes; and while other witnesses were in the vicinity of the intersection at the time of the collision, none of

these persons observed the color of the traffic signal. Accordingly, Petitioners offered proof by circumstantial evidence as to the circumstances surrounding the collision, as well as expert opinion testimony establishing the average speed of the Valiant automobile, which average speed would have placed the automobile into the intersection on the green traffic signal.

As a part of the Respondents' case-in-chief, Sgt. John Hendrickson, an Ohio State Highway Patrolman, was called as one of the Respondents' witnesses. Sgt. Hendrickson testified as to his investigation of the collision; the gathering of data at the scene, and as to several computations that he made, pertaining to a "vector analysis", and further computations pertaining to the skid marks left by the Valiant. From these computations,

the officer offered his opinion testimony of the speed of the automobile <u>at impact</u>, but never testified on either direct or cross examination as to the <u>average speed</u> of the Valiant in traversing the critical distance to the intersection, nor did he testify as to his opinion of the color of the traffic signal at the time of the collision.

At the close of Respondents' case, and after Sgt. Hendrickson had left the witness stand, Respondents offered into evidence the traffic accident report which had been prepared by Sgt. Hendrickson, thereby foreclosing Petitioners from cross examining the witness concerning matters contained in the report. The report itself contained various opinions of the officer as to the cause of the collision, such as the officer's erroneous assumptions that a vehicle on State Route

4 would have to stop before entering the intersection with a green light, and that the automobile was travelling at "road speed", or sixty miles per hour. The most prejudicial portion of the report, however, was contained in the description portion of the accident report, which set forth the officer's opinion that:

"Apparently, Unit #2 [the Valiant automobile] entered the intersection against a red light."

Under the portion of the accident report labeled, "Contributing Circumstances", in regard to the automobile, the report lists "Traffic Signal", "Failure to Yield", and "Driver Preoccupation" as contributing circumstances to the collision. Sgt. Hendrickson, while on the witness stand, never testified as to any of the above opinions as contained in the accident report.

Over Petitioners' objections, the traffic accident report was admitted into evidence by the District Court and allowed to go to the jury. On April 9, 1976, the jury rendered its verdict in favor of Respondents and on April 13, 1976, final judgment on the jury verdict was entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division.

Thereafter, Petitioners filed motions for new trial and for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, and on June 10, 1976, the District Court overruled these motions. On July 1, 1976, Petitioners filed a Joint Notice of Appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (hereinafter referred to as "Sixth Circuit") from the final judgment of the District Court.

Thereafter, on December 8, 1978, the Sixth Circuit entered and filed its decision and order affirming the judgment of the District Court. (Appendix A) In its opinion, the Sixth Circuit found that the traffic accident report had been properly admitted into evidence as a public record under Rule 803 (8) of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

A petition for writ of certiorari to the Sixth Circuit is being sought by Petitioners in order for this Court to consider the basic issue of whether the phrase "factual findings", as incorporated in Rule 803 (8)(C) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, was intended by Congress to extend the public records exception to the hearsay rule so as to permit the admission into evidence of a police traffic accident report, containing the investigating officer's opinion as to

which vehicle violated a red traffic signal, particularly where the officer never testified to the opinion on the witness stand.

* * *

THE JURISDICTIONAL BASES IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT

Jurisdiction in the District Court was predicated upon diversity of citizenship, because Petitioners were all citizens of the State of Ohio and the Respondents were citizens of states other than of the State of Ohio, and the amount in controversy was in excess of Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars. Title 28 United States Code Section 1332. Venue was based on Title 28 United States Code Section 1391.

* * *

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

Rule 803 (8) of the Federal Rules of Evidence has been the subject of considerable confusion in the lower courts since the adoption of the Federal Rules of Evidence and, particularly, the term, "factual findings", as contained in subdivision (C) of the Rule, has been subjected to varying interpretations, both by the courts and also by Congress. This confusion as to the interpretation of the Rule has progressed to such an extent that "factual findings" in a public report have been extended in the instant action to include the highly prejudicial and unsubstantiated opinion of a police officer in a traffic accident report as to which vehicle violated a red traffic signal, the ultimate issue for the jury in the case. It is submitted that the question of how far Rule 803 (8) has eroded the

common law hearsay rules is worthy of review and interpretation by this Court to clarify the state of the law and to provide guidance to the trial judges in the District Courts, who must daily rule upon hearsay objections to the admission of documentary evidence.

Before reaching a more detailed discussion of the necessity of an interpretation by this Court of Rule 803 (8) and the phrase "factual findings" contained in the rule, it is vital that the Court fully understand the hearsay evidence admitted in this case. The police report involved was of the ordinary form used by officers of the Ohio Highway Patrol to report investigations of traffic accidents, and Sgt. Hendrickson was acting within the scope of his duties in reporting his first-hand observations at the accident scene, such as identifying

the occupants of the vehicles, their position in the automobile, the skid marks observed, and numerous other items of information gathered from his own personal observation. Had nothing more been included, there would be no objection to the admissibility of the document. However, in this instance, the officer departed from the recording of observed facts to express an opinion as to which vehicle violated the traffic signal and was responsible for the collision. After a week-long trial (on the issue of liability only, as the actions had been bifurcated for trial) in which both lay testimony and expert opinion evidence had been received from both sides of the case on the hotly contested and ultimate issue for the jury to decide, that decision was prejudicially simplified by the admission of an opinion clothed with

the authority of a law enforcement officer. Any safeguards that might otherwise have been imposed through the adversary process were absent, since Respondents offered the report some time after Sgt. Hendrickson had concluded his testimony and departed the court, without having offered any testimony relative to his opinion, so that any opportunity to subject the opinion to the test of cross examination was precluded.

Finally, this lack of cross examination further served to prejudicially effect Petitioners' case, inasmuch as the officer's conclusion that the automobile violated the red signal was based upon several erroneous assumptions. Sgt. Hendrickson's determination of the speed of the Valiant, crucial to the reconstruction of the collision sequence, produced only an estimate of the vehicle's speed

at impact, while it was established that the automobile's average speed covering the distance between the traffic sensor and the intersection was the determinative factor. Secondly, the officer's admission in his testimony that he had "some reservations" concerning his understanding of the collision sequence is supported by the fact that entries in the accident report reveal his misunderstanding of the signal system. Sgt. Hendrickson had assumed that a vehicle on State Route 4 would be required to stop before receiving a green light to enter the intersection, where in fact, an average speed of approximately forty miles per hour or less would allow sufficient time to elapse for a vehicle such as Petitioners' to receive a green signal.

What is specifically required in this action and for the guidance of the

District Courts in the future is for this Court to interpret and define the phrase "factual findings", as included in Rule 803 (8) (C). The Sixth Circuit stated in its opinion that very little case law exists interpreting the rule, and affirmed the judgment of the District Court on the basis that the police officer's opinion constituted a "factual finding" under the rule. What case law does exist is somewhat confused and conflicting, which is not surprising, given the confusion apparent in the rule's legislative history.

In enacting the Federal Rules of Evidence, the House Judiciary Committee adopted a narrow interpretation of "factual findings", expressing the intent that the term be strictly construed and limited to observed facts, while excluding opinions and evaluations from admissibility. Report of the Committee

on The Judiciary, H.R. Rep. No. 93-650, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess. 14 (1973). On the other hand, the Senate felt that a more liberal approach was indicated, noting that several federal statutes permitted the admissibility of evaluative reports prepared by certain federal agencies. Report of the Committee on The Judiciary, S. Rep. No. 93-1277, 93rd Cong., 2nd Sess. 18 (1974). The House version of the rule was ultimately adopted, and while the Advisory Committee Notes express an acceptance of evaluative reports, the differing views between the two Houses of Congress as to the meaning of "factual findings" was never resolved. It is curious that the Advisory Committee should follow the intent of the Senate version, when it was the House version that was ultimately adopted. If Congress

actually intended for such opinions to be held admissible as contained in the public records exception to the hearsay rule, why wasn't the rule drafted so as to expressly incorporate "opinions" into its language, as found under Rule 803 (6)?

The meager body of case law on the subject is certainly not dispositive on the subject and offers no real authority to approve the admission of the accident report in the present case. The case of Melville v. American Home Assurance Company, 443 F. Supp. 1064 (E. D. Pa. 1977), involved an action for life insurance benefits arising out of the crash of an airplane. One of the issues in the case, due to testimony of witnesses that the aircraft exhibited erratic behavior prior to the crash, was whether the decedent had intentionally crashed the aircraft and committed suicide or whether the

crash was accidental in nature. In this regard, the beneficiary of the life insurance policy sought to introduce in evidence several FAA Air Worthiness Directives which impugned the mechanical performance of the aircraft involved. The District Court admitted the directives into evidence, holding that they were "factual findings" under Rule 803 (8) (C). However, such evaluative reports from an agency of the federal government such as the FAA, with their corresponding technical expertise in the area involved, are certainly far removed from the type of opinion evidence contained in the police report in the instant action.

Similarly, the opinion of the Sixth Circuit also cited the case of United States v. School District of Ferndale, 577 F. 2d 1339 (6th Cir. 1978) in which the Court of Appeals reversed

a ruling by the District Court that the findings of an HEW hearing examiner, concluding that a school had been established and maintained as a black school for segregatory purposes, did not fall within the meaning of "factual findings". The Sixth Circuit held that the conclusions in the report were properly "factual findings" under Rule 803 (8) (C), and should have properly been admitted into evidence. However, the opinion in that case clearly demonstrates that the findings of the HEW were as a result of an intensive and "quasi-judicial hearing". No such procedural safeguards such as a hearing exist in this action, and the findings of the HEW are a far cry from the unsubstantiated opinion of a police officer as to the cause of a traffic accident, such as is presented here.

It is significant to note that no prior case law has been found from any level of the federal judiciary interpreting the meaning of "factual findings" in relation to the opinion of a police officer in fixing responsibility for the cause of a traffic collision. In fact, a leading treatise on the subject of the Federal Rules of Evidence has indicated that generally, under the case law existing prior to the adoption of the Federal Rules of Evidence, police reports have usually been excluded from admission except to the extent that they incorporate first-hand observations of the officer. S. Saltzburg and K. Redden, Federal Rules of Evidence Manual, 548 (2d ed. 1977).

Finally, in the Sixth Circuit's opinion, mention is made to the argument that the provision in the Rule relating to a trial judge's discretion to exclude

a document if the circumstances of its preparation lacked trustworthiness, would serve as a safeguard to exclude those opinions or evaluative reports which otherwise might be admitted as "factual findings". The opinion went on to state that the burden of proof would be upon the opponents to admissibility to show a lack of trustworthiness for the document to be excluded. This reasoning would seem to fly in the face of traditional concepts pertaining to burdens of proof, in that it has historically been the burden of the party seeking to establish the affirmative side of an issue to establish the matter by the applicable standard of proof. Therefore, it would logically follow in this action that the burden would rest with Respondents to prove the overall trustworthiness of the

opinion contained in the accident report. It is submitted that this issue of burden of proof as to the trustworthiness or lack of same of an opinion or conclusion contained in the public record, is worthy of review by this Court to resolve these conflicts.

Accordingly, Petitioners contend that a great need does in fact exist for this Court to review the issues presented by this action, in order that the confusion and conflict existing in relation to the interpretation of the term "factual findings" as contained in Rule 803 (8) (C) may be resolved, and particularly to provide guidance to the District Courts relative to the manner of handling the admissibility of police accident reports and similar documents containing opinions or conclusions fixing responsibility for a collision or other occurrence.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, the petitioners respectfully pray that a writ of certiorari issue in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. McCARTHY

HARLAN M. GORDON

WILLIAM A. DAVIS

Komito, Nurenberg, Plevin,
Jacobson, Heller & McCarthy,
Co., L.P.A.
7th Floor - Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
(216) 621-2300

and

THOMAS J. MURRAY, JR. (By Consent)
300 Central Avenue
Sandusky, Ohio 44870

Attorneys for Petitioners

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

OPINION OF THE

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

ENTERED DECEMBER 8, 1978

No. 76-2474

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

CINDY A. BAKER, by and through her father, Joseph Baker, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

ELCONA HOMES CORPORATION and JOSEPH L. SLABACH,
Defendants-Appellees.

APPEAL from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

Decided and Filed December 8, 1978

Before: ENGEL and KEITH, Circuit Judges and JOHNSTONE, District Judge.*

ENGEL, Circuit Judge. Early in the evening of June 7, 1973, a 1968 Plymouth Valiant automobile travelling southbound on State Route 4 and a Ford semi-tractor truck travelling westbound on U. S. Route 20 collided at the intersection of the two routes, seriously injuring one and killing the other five occupants of the Valiant. The driver of the truck did not sustain serious injury. U. S. Route 20 at that intersection was a four-lane divided highway running generally east and west; State Route 4 was a two-lane highway running generally north

* Hon. Edward H. Johnstone, Judge, United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky, sitting by designation.

and south. The intersection was controlled by a traffic light.[1]

The occupants of the automobile were returning home from a high school outing when their car was struck by the truck. Joseph Slabach, the driver of the truck, was returning home after making a delivery for his employer, Elcona Homes Corporation. It is not disputed that Slabach was operating the truck in the course of his employment for Elcona Homes Corporation.

A complaint invoking the diversity jurisdiction of the district court and filed by the administrators of the estates of the four deceased passengers of the Valiant was consolidated for trial with a similar complaint brought on behalf of the seriously injured passenger, Cindy Baker. Named as defendants were Slabach and Elcona Homes Corporation.

The plaintiffs' causes of action were based on the alleged negligence of the defendant Slabach. The primary factual issue in the lawsuit was which vehicle had the right-of-way

[1] The traffic light at the intersection was controlled by "sensors", or trip signals. Since U. S. Route 20 was the more heavily travelled highway, the signal system was designed so that if there was no traffic approaching the intersection on State Route 4, the signal controlling U. S. Route 20 would remain a constant green until a vehicle on State Route 4 crossed the sensors. Thus the signal's "rest" position was normally green for Route 20 and red for Route 4. According to the testimony, when a vehicle approaching the intersection southbound on State Route 4 crossed its sensor, and if no vehicle had crossed the sensor on U. S. Route 20 in the last six seconds, the traffic signal for U. S. Route 20 would immediately change from a green to an amber light and would remain amber for a period of four seconds while the signal for State Route 4 would remain red. Thereafter, the signal for U. S. Route 20 would change from amber to red so that both highways received red signals for a period of one second. After the expiration of one second, the signal controlling State Route 4 would change from red to green, while the signal for U. S. Route 20 remained red. Thus when the signal system is in the "rest" position, a minimum of four seconds would elapse between the moment that a vehicle on State Route 4 crossed its sensor until the signal controlling U. S. Route 20 changed to red. However, if a vehicle had crossed the sensor on U. S. Route 20 within six seconds prior to the time that the vehicle on State Route 4 passed its sensor, then a period of time, to a maximum of six seconds, would elapse between the crossing of the sensor on State Route 4 at the instant that the signal for U. S. Route 20 changed to amber.

at the time it entered the intersection. Since Slabach testified that he could not see the light because he was blinded by the sun, and since Cindy Baker had no recollection of the accident, there was no direct eyewitness testimony concerning this fact and the jury's resolution of the issue had to depend upon circumstantial evidence and such inferences as could be made from it. The burden of proof, of course, rested upon the plaintiffs. A jury trial resulted in a judgment in favor of the defendants; the plaintiffs appeal. We affirm.

I.

The principal issue upon appeal concerns the admission into evidence of the police accident report prepared by Sgt. John N. Hendrickson, a twenty-eight year veteran of the Ohio State Highway Patrol. Hendrickson, as assistant post commander, was on duty at the Norwalk Post when the accident occurred and, upon receiving the accident report, sped directly to the scene, arriving approximately six minutes after the collision.

Sgt. Hendrickson was called as a witness by the defense, although he had been subpoenaed but not called by the plaintiffs. He testified at length about the physical circumstances at the accident scene, including the measurements taken and careful descriptions of the locations of the vehicles and physical markings, refreshing his recollection from time to time from the police accident report. He further testified to having visited the defendant Slabach at the hosptial and to having taken a statement from him in which Slabach, while admitting that because of the sunlight he could not see the color of the traffic light controlling the intersection, described the location and speed of the Valiant when he first observed it emerging from behind a house located on the northeast corner of the intersection. Sgt. Hendrickson also identified a diagram of the accident scene on which were placed, on transparent overlays, the locations of the two vehicles at the point of impact and as they came to rest, calculated by the sergeant

from his investigative materials and from his use of vector analysis.[2]

While Sgt. Hendrickson was examined and cross-examined at length concerning the factual data which he incorporated in the accident report and the vector analysis he employed, he was not questioned concerning any opinion he might have as to who had the right-of-way, although he had qualified as an expert in accident reconstruction and although the plaintiffs had, in their case-in-chief, employed similarly an accident reconstruction expert who opined that the light was green for the Valiant at the time it entered the intersection.

After Sgt. Hendrickson had left the stand, however, the defense introduced the police accident report into evidence, over the hearsay objection of plaintiffs. Plaintiffs particularly objected to Sgt. Hendrickson's record of the statement of defendant Slabach[3] and to Sgt. Hendrickson's notations con-

[2] Vector analysis, according to Sgt. Hendrickson, is a technique of reconstructing an accident through the use of what is known as a momentum formula: "It is an inverse ratio — in other words, the rate [sic weight] times the speed of one vehicle divided by the weight and speed of the other vehicle gives an inverse proportion of the displacement of the second vehicle divided by the weight of the, displacement of the first vehicle. This transposed out, I got it worked out, and I come up with the speed of approximately 43 miles. And I got 43.3 because that is what the computer tells me . . . for the automobile," assuming that the truck had been proceeding at the speed of 55 miles per hour estimated by its driver.

Joint Appendix 437-40.

[3] Slabach's statement was as follows:

I was traveling westbound on U.S. 20 coming from Loudonville and headed for exit 6 on turnpike. I was traveling at approximately 50-55 miles per hour. As I was proceeding westbound and coming near the intersection, I saw a car pull out from the north on SR-4, I then saw the traffic light. I could not say what color the light was because the sun was blinding my vision.

Q. Where did you first see the car?
A. I saw it when it came out from behind the house at the corner.
Q. Did it look to have been stopped?
A. No, sir.
Q. Did you see the car hits its brakes?
A. No, it all happened so quick.
Q. Did you have the green light as you were approaching the intersection?

cerning the fault for the accident. The report included the observation that "apparently unit #2 [the Valiant] entered the intersection against a red light." Likewise, on the same page of the accident report under "contributing circumstances," Sgt. Hendrickson had checked the box provided on the form for failure of vehicle #2 [the Valiant] to yield the right-of-way and had also checked the boxes next to "driver preoccupation" for drivers of both the truck and the Valiant.

In admitting the accident report and the addenda to it, the district judge appears to have concluded that the report was admissible as a recorded recollection under Fed. R. Evid. 803(5).[4] We conclude, however, that the report was more

A. Sir, I don't know, sun was in my eyes.
Q. Was traffic moving in opposite direction on U.S. 20 coming from west?
A. Yes sir, it was moving. I saw no traffic stopped.
Q. How far away were you from the intersection when you first saw the car coming from behind the house?
A. I really don't know because it all happened so fast.
Q. Could you see who was driving car?
A. No, sir, all I remember was the car, can't remember anything else.
Q. How fast would you estimate the car's speed traveling southbound?
A. It looked just like a flash, about 50-60 m.p.h.
Q. Could you estimate how far from the intersection you were when you first saw car?
A. I really don't know, it all happened so fast I really couldn't tell you.
Q. Did you see any cross traffic on SR-4 prior to the car you struck?
A. No.
Q. How often do you travel on U.S. 20?
A. This was the second trip. Normally I run on the turnpike.

Joint Appendix 598-99.

[4] Thus the court observed:

Because of the complexity of that document, and even though the officer testified that generally he has a recollection of the vehicles, specifically he could not duplicate every word in there, and therefore was recorded, and it is better evidence than this general recollection.

Joint Appendix 508.

Fed. R. Evid. 803(5) provides:

Recorded recollection. A memorandum or record concerning a matter about which a witness once had knowledge but now has insufficient recollection to enable him to testify fully and

properly admissible as a public record under Fed. R. Evid. 803(8):

> **Public records and reports.** Records, reports, statements, or data compilations, in any form, of public offices or agencies, setting forth (A) the activities of the office or agency, or (B) matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty to report, excluding, however, in criminal cases matters observed by police officers and other law enforcement personnel, or (C) in civil actions and proceedings and against the Government in criminal cases, factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law, unless the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness.

The relatively little case law which has developed since the adoption of Rule 803(8) supports the admissibility of the police report. A police report is, in our judgment, a "public record and report" within the meaning of the first part of Rule 803(8). The direct observations and recorded data of Sgt. Hendrickson in the course of his investigation which were placed upon the report clearly are "matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty

---

accurately, shown to have been made or adopted by the witness when the matter was fresh in his memory and to reflect that knowledge correctly. If admitted, the memorandum or record may be read into evidence but may not itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party.

Reliance upon Rule 803(5) is, in our opinion, insufficient here to support admissibility against the claim that it was hearsay. The parties dispute whether Sgt. Hendrickson in fact had "insufficient recollection" within the meaning of the rule and a review of the record is convincing that Sgt. Hendrickson was able to remember basically what was in the report, although he refreshed himself from time to time. There was no testimony that he needed the report to testify fully and accurately as to its contents. More important, however, is the provision of Rule 803(5) that a memorandum or record may not itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party. Since the record was introduced by the defendants who themselves called Sgt. Hendrickson, it would not have been admissible under this subsection. *United States* v. *Judon*, 567 F. 2d 1289 (5th Cir. 1978). *See also United States* v. *Williams*, 571 F. 2d 344 (6th Cir. 1978).

to report," under Rule 803(8)(B),[5] and are thereby not inadmissible under the hearsay rule. The principal concerns, however, are whether Slabach's statement as recorded in the police report and whether the findings of Sgt. Hendrickson as to the color of the light at the time of the accident and his markings on the boxes relative to the contributing circumstances of the accident were properly allowed to be put before the jury as substantive evidence.

We address first the question of whether the finding that the Valiant ran the red light is a "factual finding" within the meaning of Rule 803(8)(C). We conclude that it is.

In enacting the Federal Rules of Evidence, the House Judiciary Committee adopted a narrow interpretation of "factual findings."

> The Committee intends that "factual findings" be strictly construed and that evaluations and opinions in the report shall not be admissible under this Rule.

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. Rep. No. 93-650, 93d Cong., 1st Sess. 14 (1973). The Senate, however, disagreed with this narrow interpretation:

> The House Judiciary Committee report contained a statement of intent that "the phrase 'factual findings' in subdivision (c) be strictly construed and that evaluations or opinions contained in public reports shall not be admissible under this rule." The committee takes strong exception to this limiting understanding of the application of the rule. We do not think it reflects an understanding of the intended operation of the rule as explained in the Advisory Committee notes to this subsection. The Advisory Committee notes on subsection (c) of this subdivision point out that various kinds of evaluative reports are now admissible under Federal statutes. 7 U.S.C.

---

[5] The investigation was made pursuant to authority granted by law. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5503.02 (Baldwin 1974).

> § 78, findings of Secretary of Agriculture prima facie evidence of true grade of grain; 42 U.S.C. § 269(b), bill of health by appropriate official prima facie evidence of vessel's sanitary history and condition and compliance with regulations. These statutory exceptions to the hearsay rule are preserved. Rule 802. The willingness of Congress to recognize these and other such evaluative reports provides a helpful guide in determining the kind of reports which are intended to be admissible under this rule. We think the restrictive interpretation of the House overlooks the fact that while the Advisory Committee assumes admissibility in the first instance of evaluative reports, they are not admissible if, as the rule states, "the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness."

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, S. Rep. No. 93-1277, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. 18 (1974). While the Conference Committee finally adopted the House's version of this Rule, both the House and Senate versions employed the term "factual findings," and the differing views as to the meaning of that term were not resolved.[6] The Advisory Committee Notes, however, accept "evaluative reports" as being within the meaning of factual findings under Rule 803(8)(C).

Generally the courts have been liberal in determining admissibility under Rule 803(8). Thus in *Melville* v. *American Home Assurance Company*, 443 F. Supp. 1064 (E.D. Pa. 1977), the court allowed into evidence two FAA Air Worthiness directives, which impugned the mechanical safety of the model of plane which had been involved in that lawsuit. In admitting the reports, the district court took note of the

[6] The Senate's version of Rule 803(8) differed from the House's version in that the Senate's Rule referred to another proposed Rule, relating to the admissibility of certain criminal law enforcement records and reports, which was deleted by the Conference Committee. No reference to the differing views as to "factual findings" was made in the Conference Committee's Report. *See* 4 Weinstein's Evidence 803-23 (1977).

conflict between the House and Senate interpretations of "factual findings," *id.* at 1113-14, and agreed with the Senate Judiciary Committee that the Advisory Committee's methodology provided adequate guidance and safeguards for admissibility of such reports under Rule 803(8)(C).

In *United States* v. *School District of Ferndale, Michigan*, 577 F. 2d 1339 (6th Cir. 1978), Judge Celebrezze reversed a determination of the district court that the findings of an HEW hearing examiner were inadmissible hearsay, untrustworthy and did not fall within the exception of Rule 803(8)(C) since they were not factual findings. There our court held that the district judge should have received under Rule 803(8) as evidence the findings of an HEW hearing examiner that a school had been established and maintained as a black school for segregatory purposes and that the district court had erred in excluding the findings as hearsay and as untrustworthy. The court stated:

> The United States asserts that the findings, while hearsay, are admissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C) as a public record or report. The district court ruled that the findings did not fall within the scope of Rule 803(8)(C) since they were not "factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law." In particular, the court felt the HEW proceedings did not amount to an "investigation" but rather constituted a "quasi-judicial hearing."
>
> We agree with the United States that the HEW findings come within the scope of Rule 803(8)(C) as they are "factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law." The investigation vs. adjudication distinction fashioned by the district court finds no support in the rule or the cases interpreting it. The Supreme Court has construed Rule 803(8)(C) to apply in an analogous situation. *Chandler* v. *Roudebush*, 425 U.S. 840, 863 n.39, 96 S.Ct. 1949, 48 L.Ed.2d 416 (1976). *See also Hackley* v. *Roudebush*, 171 U.S.App.

> D.C. 376, 520 F.2d 108, 150-51 & 156-57 n.195 (1975). Clearly, the HEW proceedings were an "investigation" into the state of affairs in the Ferndale schools within the plain meaning of that word. That the proceedings could also be labelled a "quasi-judicial hearing" is of no consequence in this regard.

577 F. 2d at 1354 (footnote omitted).

Applying the rule and its background to the facts here, it is apparent that whether the light was red or green for one driver or the other at the time of the accident is distinctly a factual finding within the meaning of the rule, and certainly far more so than the HEW finding in *Ferndale*, which, we believe, is essentially an evaluative opinion resulting from evidence. It is also clear from the construction of the rule itself that factual findings admissible under Rule 803(8)(C) may be those which are made by the preparer of the report from disputed evidence, as contrasted to those facts which are "matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty to report" called for under Rule 803(8)(B). The more conclusory nature of the HEW report, however, did not disturb our court in *Ferndale*, and it was concerned rather, with the district judge's determination that the report lacked trustworthiness.

In determining whether the "sources of information or other circumstances" indicate lack of trustworthiness, the Advisory Committee Notes list four suggested factors for consideration: (1) the timeliness of the investigation; (2) the special skill or experience of the official; (3) whether a hearing was held on the level at which conducted, and (4) possible motivational problems. *See* Notes of Advisory Committee on Proposed Rules, *reprinted following* Fed. Rules of Evid. 803, 28 U.S.C.A. The Advisory Committee further observed:

> The formulation of an approach which would give appropriate weight to all possible factors in every situa-

> tion is an obvious impossibility. Hence the rule, as in Exception (6), assumes admissibility in the first instance but with ample provision for escape if sufficient negative factors are present. In one respect, however, the rule with respect to evaluate reports under item (C) is very specific: they are admissible only in civil cases and against the government in criminal cases in view of the almost certain collision with confrontation rights which would result from their use against the accused in a criminal case.

Id.

Because he did not rely on Rule 803(8), the trial judge did not make a specific finding of trustworthiness. We do not, however, consider the omission fatal. As the Advisory Committee notes, ". . . the rule, as in Exception 6, assumes admissibility in the first instance but with ample provision for escape if sufficient negative factors are present." *Id.* The burden was upon the plaintiffs to show that the report was inadmissible because its sources of information or other circumstances indicated a lack of trustworthiness. That burden was not met here.

First, the report was timely because the police arrived at the scene of the accident minutes after it occurred. An investigation was begun immediately and although the final report was not issued for two months, a continuing effort was made to determine the facts.

Second, Sgt. Hendrickson, as a State Highway Patrolman with 28 years on the force, had investigated hundreds or even thousands of automobile accidents and his expertise and skill in accident reconstruction do not appear seriously to have been challenged. His attention to detail and his testimony concerning vector analysis make it apparent that he possessed special skill and experience in the investigation of automobile accidents.

The third factor concerns whether or not a hearing was held, and of course, no formal hearing was held in this case. The Rule, however, makes no reference to such a requirement; the factor appears only to be one of those suggested by the Advisory Committee. The evidence showed that Sgt. Hendrickson gathered all the evidence that he could from all sources. There is no indication that he neglected any one source or impermissibly preferred one over another. We do not believe that a formal hearing is a *sine qua non* of admissibility under Rule 803(8)(C) when other indicia of trustworthiness are present.

Finally, there is no indication that the report was made with any improper motive. Sgt. Hendrickson was completely independent of both parties and his testimony at the trial rather fully and convincingly demonstrated his impartiality.

We, therefore, conclude that the sergeant's own objective findings of fact, specifically his finding that the light was red for traffic approaching the intersection from the north, was admissible. The plaintiffs' objections go not so much to admissibility as to weight and credibility, matters which are essentially for the jury to consider. It is true, of course, that Sgt. Hendrickson was not directly questioned concerning the color of the light at the time of the accident. Nevertheless, examination and cross-examination did corroborate the accident report in most other respects and there is no showing that the plaintiffs' right of cross-examination was restricted in any way. That they did not choose to do so was no doubt a matter of proper trial strategy but cannot affect the admissibility of the report in the first place.

Likewise the trial judge carefully instructed the jury concerning the admissibility of opinion testimony and no complaint can be made that those instructions were unfair or inadequate.

The appellants also challenge the admissibility of the report insofar as it contained the statement of the driver Slabach.

This would not, in our judgment, be admissible under Rule 803(8). The statement was neither an observation nor a factual finding of the police officer, although Slabach's statement, with other evidence, no doubt had a bearing upon the ultimate factual finding made by the officer. Nonetheless we need not determine to what extent, where factual findings are admissible, the underlying data considered by the investigating officer are also admissible under Rule 803(8). It appears that under Rule 801, Slabach's statement was not hearsay. Rule 801(d)(1)(B) provides:

> A statement is not hearsay if –
> (1) Prior statement by witness. The declarant testifies at the trial or hearing and is subject to cross-examination concerning the statement, and the statement is . . .
>
> (B) consistent with his testimony and is offered to rebut an express or implied charge against him of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive. . . .

Slabach was called for cross-examination by the plaintiffs in their case-in-chief. He was vigorously cross-examined about his recollection of the accident, particularly concerning when he had first seen the Valiant. The questioning of Slabach implied that his testimony in court differed from a statement he had made earlier, and therefore, it was proper under Rule 801 to introduce his prior statement given to the police officer as showing that, in fact, the testimony he gave at trial was consistent with prior statements and was not a recent fabrication or result of an improper influence or motive. Thus, Slabach's statement as appended to the police report was not hearsay, and thereby not inadmissible under Rule 802.

II.

Appellants urge that the district court erred in permitting counsel for the appellees to elicit from Sgt. Hendrickson the fact that no traffic citation was issued to Slabach. They argue

that this testimony was inadmissible because it was irrelevant and immaterial to any issue in the case.[7] We need not reach the substance of this argument. Even assuming that the evidence of no traffic citation was improperly admitted into evidence, once the trial court had properly admitted the finding of Sgt. Hendrickson that plaintiffs' driver had run the red light, it had to be apparent to the jury that Sgt. Hendrickson would not have issued a traffic citation to Slabach. Thus the fact of non-citation would come as no surprise to the jury and could have no particular or additional impact on them. We believe that if the admissibility of this evidence was error, under the facts here, it was harmless error.

III.

Appellants claim that the trial court erred in overruling a motion for a directed verdict on the basis that the defendant was guilty of negligence as a matter of law. They base this upon the evidence that Slabach testified that he could not see the color of the traffic signal when he passed through the intersection. Also, while not mentioned by the appellants, it appeared that Sgt. Hendrickson's observation that Slabach and the driver of the other car may have been guilty of inattention was admitted into evidence. On the other hand, the testimony of the driver of another truck which had proceeded westerly through the intersection shortly before Slabach indicated that he likewise had difficulty in seeing the light because of the location of the sun. This, with other evidence of Slabach's conduct and observations, is sufficient, in our judgment, to make the issue uniquely one for the jury.

[7] Appellants do not specifically cite Fed. R. Evid. 401-403. While this testimony may be relevant under Rule 401, we question whether under Rule 403, the probative value of this evidence outweighs its prejudicial value. Because of our ruling that any error would not be prejudicial, however, we decline to decide this question.

IV.

The appellants also complain of a portion of the instruction in which the trial judge instructed the jury that, to prevail, the plaintiffs had the burden of proving that the defendant's actions were "the sole cause of the accident". This statement, standing alone, would be error. Under Ohio law, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover where both drivers concurrently were found guilty of negligence since the negligence of the plaintiffs' driver would not be imputable to the passengers. *Arrasmith* v. *Pennsylvania Railroad Co.*, 410 F. 2d 1311, 1313 (6th Cir. 1969); *Canterbury* v. *Pennsylvania Railroad Co.*, 158 Ohio St. 68, 107 N.E. 2d 115, 120 (1952).

The facts essentially admitted only one circumstance in which both drivers might have been negligent, that being the situation which would have existed had they proceeded into the intersection during that one second interval in which the light was red for traffic in all directions. At the conclusion of the charge, the court heard the objections to the charge, and specifically instructed the jury that in such a case, they could not impute any negligence of the driver of the Valiant to his passengers and that if both drivers entered the intersection during the one second interval, the jury must find for the plaintiffs. While perhaps the instructions might have been more artfully expressed, they adequately and fairly delineated the law in Ohio on the subject and the single, isolated reference, to "the sole proximate cause" made by the trial judge in his original instructions was adequately cured.

V.

Finally, the appellants allege that the judgment of the district court was against the manifest weight of the evidence. We cannot agree. Given the limitations which the facts of the case presented for both sides, the case was fairly tried. The trial court's rulings were evenly balanced, and counsel for both

sides conducted themselves with admirable skill. The fundamental difficulty in the case was that it was based primarily upon circumstantial evidence. It seems entirely likely that the jury, after hearing all of that evidence, was unable to conclude that the plaintiffs had sustained their burden of proving that the defendant driver was negligent and that for this reason it returned a judgment in favor of the defendants. While the decision was difficult, it is not one which we can disturb on appeal.

Affirmed.

Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
APR 6 1979
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

In The

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1978

No. 78-1456

CINDY A. BAKER, et al.,

Petitioners,

v.

ELCONA HOMES CORPORATION, et al.,

Respondents.

On Joint Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Sixth Circuit

---

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS IN OPPOSITION

Robert B. Gosline
John W. Hackett, Jr.
Thomas G. Pletz
811 Madison Avenue
Suite 500
Toledo, Ohio 43624

Attorneys for Respondents

OF COUNSEL:

Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick
Toledo, Ohio

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Opinions Below	1
Jurisdiction	1
Questions Presented	2
Federal Rule of Evidence Involved	2
Counter-Statement of the Case	3
Argument	8
I. The petition's question is not worthy of the certiorari jurisdiction of this Court	8
II. The evidentiary rulings below were correct	11
A. The question presented is not dispositive of this case, where the Sixth Circuit found the trial court's ruling correct under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(B) or (C).	12
B. The expert findings of Sgt. Hendrickson embracing an ultimate issue are expressly allowed under the Federal Rules of Evidence.	13
C. The factual findings of Sgt. Hendrickson are admissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C) as evaluative reports	14
Conclusion	18

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES	Page(s)
Chandler v. Roudebush, 425 U.S. 840 (1976)	17
Layne & Bowler Corp. v. Western Well Works, Inc. 261 U.S. 387 (1923)	10, 11
Magnum Import Co. v. Coty, 262 U.S. 159 (1923)	8, 9
Melville v. American Home Assurance Co., 443 F.Supp. 1064 (E.D. Pa. 1977)	15, 16
Rice v. Sioux City Cemetery, 349 U.S. 70 (1955)	10
United States v. Johnston, 268 U.S. 220 (1925)	9
United States v. School District of Ferndale, 577 F.2d 1339 (6th Cir. 1978)	16

OTHER AUTHORITIES	
49 U.S.C. Section 1421	15
49 U.S.C. Section 1423	15
14 C.F.R. Section 39.1	15

	Page(s)
Federal Rule of Evidence 704	13
Federal Rule of Evidence 803(5)	12
Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)	2, 8, 12, 13, 14
Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(B)	8, 12, 13
Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C)	8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17
United States Supreme Court Rule 19	10

In The

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1978

No. 78-1456

CINDY A. BAKER, et al.,

Petitioners,

v.

ELCONA HOMES CORPORATION, et al.,

Respondents.

BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS IN OPPOSITION

OPINIONS BELOW

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, affirming the judgment on the jury verdict from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, is set forth in petitioners' Appendix A.

Judgment orders of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio are set forth as petitioners' Appendices B, C, and D.

JURISDICTION

The jurisdictional requisites are adequately set forth in the petition.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the question presented for review is worthy of certiorari consideration by this Court, where Petitioners seek merely to contest the Sixth Circuit's construction and application of one of the Federal Rules of Evidence and where the question is limited to the particular evidence and specific facts of this diversity negligence case?

2. Whether the term "factual findings" as used in Rule 803(8) of the Federal Rules of Evidence encompasses the evaluative report prepared by an Ohio State Highway Patrol accident investigation and reconstruction expert, where such investigation was authorized and required by statute and where such expert was subject to unlimited cross-examination as to his evaluation and findings as contained in such report and to which he referred throughout his direct testimony?

FEDERAL RULE OF EVIDENCE INVOLVED

This case involves Rule 803(8) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, which states, in

pertinent part, that the following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

> Public records and reports. Records, reports, statements, or data compilations, in any form, of public offices or agencies, setting forth (A) the activities of the office or agency, or (B) matters observed pursuant to duty imposed by law as to which matters there was a duty to report,... or (C) in civil actions..., factual findings resulting from an investigation made pursuant to authority granted by law, unless the sources of information or other circumstances indicate lack of trustworthiness.

COUNTER-STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Early in the evening of June 7, 1973, a 1968 Plymouth Valiant automobile traveling southbound on State Route 4 and a Ford semi-tractor truck traveling westbound on U. S. Route 20 collided at their intersection in Huron County, Ohio. All the occupants of the two vehicles were killed or injured. The case involves exclusively circumstantial evidence as to which vehicle had the green light at the intersection. Upon the ultimate issue, the jury found in favor of the respondent-truck driver, Joseph Slabach, and his employer, Elcona Homes Corporation.

U. S. Route 20 was a four-lane divided highway and State Route 4 a two-lane country road. Electronic sensors controlled

the traffic signal sequence and gave Route 20 traffic a constant green light on the major thoroughfare (on which the respondent-truck driver was traveling) until the Route 4 sensor was tripped by approaching traffic. Because there was no eye-witness testimony as to which vehicle crossed the sensor on its road first, the determinative signal color at the time of the collision was the subject of conflicting circumstantial evidence and argument from allowable inferences.

Petitioners offered proof in their case from a hired accident reconstruction expert. He gave his expert opinion, based on a theory incorporating elapsed time estimates of another driver who went through the intersection just before the accident, that petitioners' vehicle had the green light when it reached the intersection. Respondent-truck driver testified, just as he had reported immediately following the accident, that he observed petitioners' car equidistant with his from the intersection before the collision and that both vehicles were traveling at approximately the same road speed prior to the impact.

Respondents called in their case the investigating Ohio State Highway Patrolman, Sgt. John Hendrickson. Petitioners had subpoenaed him duces tecum, but had not called him to testify, so respondents called him as a witness although they had no knowledge then of the most important of his factual findings, mathematical calculations from vector analyses.

Sgt. Hendrickson, a veteran of twenty-eight years with the Ohio State Highway

Patrol, had supervised the accident investigation and preparation of an extensive police accident report (comprising more than nine handwritten pages plus detailed vector analysis diagrams with overlays of the vehicles' speeds solely from the physical evidence). He was qualified by experience as an accident reconstruction expert, as held below. The Sixth Circuit decision hereinbelow noted (page 7 of Appendix A to the Petition, renumbered as page 37 of the Petition) that he conducted his investigation pursuant to Ohio statute. He testified at length about the physical circumstances of the accident scene, skid marks left by the vehicles and measurements of the distances traveled by each after the impact. On the basis of such physical data, which he reviewed in his testimony, he had made the preliminary finding in his written report that "Apparently [the Valiant] entered the intersection against a red light." This petition asserts that these few lines, plus some checked boxes, in the middle of a voluminous report merit review on certiorari by this Court.

In the course of Sgt. Hendrickson's direct testimony, when he produced his accident investigation files, the trial court conducted an in camera examination of his reports, with counsel, on the record. Respondents gave petitioners express notice in that conference, out of the hearing of the jury, that they would offer "everything" in those reports. References to the marijuana found in the possession of the Valiant driver and to liability insurance were excised from the accident report, with counsels' participation. Before Sgt. Hendrickson began to testify

as to the contents of his reports, and before petitioners cross-examined the officer as to his investigative report, petitioners knew that respondents would offer the "official" accident report into evidence.

The magnitude of the accident caused Sgt. Hendrickson to take a special interest in its investigation, according to his testimony, and he therefore proceeded to prove the preliminary conclusions stated in his report through his subsequent vector analysis. He testified at trial in a capacity truly independent of the interests of either side of the litigation, unlike the obvious partiality of petitioners' hired expert who had already testified at trial to a contrary opinion as to who had the red light at the intersection.

The cross-examination of Sgt. Hendrickson by petitioners extended over two trial days, so that they had a full and fair opportunity, not only for cross-examination regarding any aspect of his official report, but also for calm reflection upon the most effective cross-examination techniques. Petitioners did cross-examine the police sergeant about portions of his report, as he sat with it in his hands for ready reference, but they chose as a matter of trial tactics to ignore, in the jury's presence, the report statement now contested, until after the adverse jury verdict. Petitioners did object to this and many other evidentiary rulings of the trial court, which the Sixth Circuit painstakingly analyzed seriatim.

Petitioners do not now contest the admissibility of the report's statements that both vehicles approached the intersection "apparently at road speeds" or that "the light would not have had time to change" to favor petitioners, or the admissibility of Sgt. Hendrickson's drawn-to-scale vector analysis diagrams, which independently support his contested written statement as to which vehicle entered the intersection against the light.

There were numerous factual issues between the parties, primarily as to the surrounding physical circumstances, relative vehicle speeds, elapsed time estimates, sight obstructions and light timing sequence and status just before the time of the collision, all bearing on the determinative question of the color of the light when the vehicles collided. The credibility of the lay and expert witnesses was for the jury's consideration. Pursuant to a special stipulation of the parties upon the record, a unanimous jury verdict was agreed upon and was then returned in favor of respondents.

Upon extensive motions by petitioners for a new trial and for judgment notwithstanding the verdict in the trial court, the District Judge who conducted the trial overruled the motions, concluding "that the evidence is as complete as can be produced and amply supports the jury verdict." See Appendix B to the Petition herein.

Petitioners then obtained, as a matter of right, a conscientious and scrupulous analysis by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, in sixteen

pages of scholarly detail, reviewing this and numerous other evidentiary questions, ranging from their motion for directed verdict to other testimony to the trial court's charge to the manifest weight of the evidence.

As the petition correctly states at page 12, the Court of Appeals found that the official accident report was properly admitted under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8); its decision was not further restricted to relying exclusively upon F.R.E. 803(8)(C), which is the only question presented for review by petitioners. The Sixth Circuit actually relied alternatively upon Rule 803(8)(B) and/or 803(8)(C) and analyzed each subsection in detail, just as it reviewed each of the numerous other issues on appeal separately.

ARGUMENT

I.

The Petition's Question Is Not Worthy Of The Certiorari Jurisdiction Of This Court

The jurisdictional grant invoked in this petition "to bring up cases by certiorari from the Circuit Courts of Appeals was given for two purposes, first to secure uniformity of decision between those courts in the... circuits, and second, to bring up cases involving questions of importance which it is in the public interest to have decided by this Court of last resort." Magnum Import Co. v. Coty, 262 U.S. 159, 163 (1923). In contradistinction, these petitioners do not even claim any

conflict among the circuits or elsewhere. Granting this petition merely to construe conclusively two words in one of the sixty-two Federal Rules of Evidence will not decide a broad question of importance in the public interest. It will only allow petitioners, disappointed below by an adverse jury verdict and a unanimous affirmance thereof in the Court of Appeals, another opportunity to cross-examine this highway patrolman about his accident report, under the particular and peculiar circumstances of this case. "The jurisdiction was not conferred upon this Court merely to give the defeated party in the Circuit Court of Appeals another hearing." Id.

The extremely limited factual and evidentiary circumstances of the petition's question are apparent from its statement in the petition, encumbered with its extensive qualifying clauses. Respondents have expanded upon the circumstances of the evidentiary question in this Brief in Opposition to point out some other aspects of trial dynamics within which the issue was decided below. As stated in United States v. Johnston, 268 U.S. 220, 227 (1925), the United States Supreme Court does "not grant a certiorari to review evidence and discuss specific facts." This petition only presents a relatively minor question drawn from an extensive appellate analysis of numerous evidentiary issues. Petitioners have little left at this ultimate level to quibble about. A grant of certiorari herein will allow this Court to review only a miniscule part of the evidence of this case, which the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has already

dissected, with care, caution, and concern for the interests of all parties.

The considerations governing review upon a petition for such a writ, in Rule 19 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, have been totally ignored by petitioners because the question presented for review lacks any indicia of the requisite "character" for serious consideration. Even if the question presented would pose an intellectually interesting problem, "... this Court does not sit to satisfy a scholarly interest in such issues." Rice v. Sioux City Cemetery, 349 U.S. 70, 74 (1955). The severely limited precedential value of the petition's question cannot extend beyond these petitioners. "Nor does [this Court] sit for the benefit of the particular litigants." Id. Rule 19 speaks firmly of "special and important reasons" in order to support the granting of the writ of certiorari. Petitioners cannot present such reasons in the context of this litigation, because special and important reasons "imply a reach to a problem beyond the academic or the episodic." Rice v. Sioux City Cemetery, supra at 74. This petition evidences no such broad implications.

Apt authorities abound in the volumes of this Court's decisions as to the insignificance of the petition's question. The importance of the Supreme Court's consistency in denying the writ of certiorari was emphasized in Layne & Bowler Corp. v. Western Well Works, Inc., 261 U.S. 387, 393 (1923), "except in cases involving principles the settlement of which is of importance to the public as distinguished from that of

the parties, and in cases where there is a real and embarrassing conflict of opinion and authority between the circuit courts of appeal." Since that was written, the Court's considerations have continued constant and the conclusion here is identical. "The present case certainly comes under neither head." Id.

This petition neither presents special nor important questions of broad precedential or public interest, nor claims any conflict with any other decision. It seeks merely reconsideration of the correctness of the consistent decisions below, limited to the particular evidence and specific facts of this diversity negligence case. It is not worthy of the certiorari jurisdiction of this Court.

II.

The Evidentiary Rulings Below Were Correct

Respondents' counter-statement of the case recites the particular trial circumstances surrounding the evidentiary question presented for review. It reviews the manner in which the independent accident investigation and reconstruction expert, Sgt. John Hendrickson of the Ohio State Highway Patrol, testified with his official accident report in his hands and explained to the jury how his later vector diagram analysis confirmed his preliminary factual findings stated in the report. Respondents' counter-statement relates the basis on which petitioners might have exercised their unfettered opportunity to cross-examine this witness

on any part of this accident report, if they had chosen more dangerous trial tactics. It refers to the officer's investigation having been conducted under the authority of and duty imposed by Ohio statute. The counter-statement explains how petitioners knew, before their cross-examination, that respondents would offer the report, just as they knew that their own hired expert had already testified to a contrary opinion upon a different theory. For the reasons given hereinafter, the evidentiary rulings in the courts below were correct.

A. The Question Presented Is Not Dispositive Of This Case, Where The Sixth Circuit Found The Trial Court's Ruling Correct Under Federal Rule Of Evidence 803(8)(B) Or (C)

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals considered whether the accident report and its addenda were admissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(5) as recorded recollection, as the trial court found, but concluded, "however, that the report was more properly admissible as a public record under Fed. R. Evid. 803(8)." Appendix A to the Petition, pages 5 - 6 thereof, renumbered as pages 35 - 36 of the Petition. After quoting Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8), the Sixth Circuit expressly found that observations and data in the police report satisfied Rule 803(8)(B). Pages 6 - 7 of Appendix A to the Petition. Because the Court of Appeals relied upon this alternative ground for the admissibility of the police report, there is no need for this Court to review the question presented under Rule 803(8) subsection (C). Because

the judgment below is supported by Rule 803(8) subsection (B), the question presented for review is not dispositive of this case.

B. The Expert Findings Of Sgt. Hendrickson Embracing An Ultimate Issue Are Expressly Allowed Under The Federal Rules Of Evidence

Petitioners imply that the police officer's findings in his official report somehow invade the province of the jury, as embracing an ultimate issue for the jury's exclusive consideration. Yet petitioners do not seriously contest his qualifications as an expert. Petitioners overlook Federal Rule of Evidence 704:

> "Testimony in the form of an opinion or inference otherwise admissible is not objectionable because it embraces an ultimate issue to be decided by the trier of fact."

The unduly restrictive prohibition against such evidence under former practice has been removed by the Federal Rules of Evidence. Where the evidence is admissible under Rule 803(8), it may embrace an ultimate issue. Indeed, petitioners' own hired expert witness testified herein on the very same ultimate issue, with a contrary opinion. The police report's findings, admissible under Rule 803(8), were expressly allowed under Rule 704 to embrace an ultimate issue to be decided by the jury.

C. The Factual Findings Of Sgt. Hendrickson Are Admissible Under Federal Rule Of Evidence 803(8)(C) As Evaluative Reports

Petitioners posit that there is great confusion and conflict among the lower courts as to the scope of Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C). They contend that this confusion and conflict necessitates clarification by this Court. However, the Sixth Circuit's examination of the legislative history of this Rule (at pages 7 - 8 of Appendix A to the Petition) shows that "factual findings" was clearly intended to include "evaluative reports."

The Court of Appeals first reviewed the House and Senate Judiciary Committees' reports (at pages 7 - 8 of Appendix A to the Petition) on this specific subject, which these parties had briefed and argued in the Sixth Circuit.

The Court of Appeals then found (at page 8 of Appendix A to the Petition) that the "Advisory Committee Notes... accept 'evaluative reports' as being within the meaning of factual findings under Rule 803 (8)(C)." Recognizing the specific admissibility of various kinds of "evaluative reports" under prior Federal statutes, these Rules continued the general liberal attitude of the courts in determining admissibility under Rule 803(8). The Sixth Circuit expressly considered the Advisory Committee Notes list of four factors relating to the report's trustworthiness (at pages 10 - 12 of Appendix A to the Petition) and specifically concluded (page 12 thereof) that "the sergeant's own objective findings of

fact... that the light was red for traffic [in petitioners' car] was admissible." Petitioners' objections were correctly determined to go "not so much to admissibility as to weight and credibility." Page 12 of Appendix A. The accident report was corroborated by the cross-examination of these petitioners. The Sixth Circuit found (page 12 of Appendix A) "no showing that [petitioners'] right of cross-examination was restricted in any way. That they did not choose to [directly attack its findings] was no doubt a matter of proper trial strategy but cannot affect the admissibility of the report in the first place."

Finally, the only two decisions cited in the petition as evidence of its contentions concerning confusion and conflict in the lower courts were each reviewed by the Sixth Circuit below, as supporting its decision. Petitioners consider Melville v. American Home Assurance Co., 443 F.Supp. 1064 (E.D. Pa. 1977), in which an FAA Airworthiness Directive was admitted as a "factual finding" under Rule 803(8)(C) to be distinguishable because the FAA's "corresponding technical expertise" (Petition, page 23) is far removed from that of this police officer. An airworthiness directive is an FAA report, issued pursuant to statute (49 U.S.C.A. Sections 1421, 1423) to the effect that an "unsafe condition exists in a product" and "is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design." 14 C.F.R. Section 39.1 (1977). An airworthiness directive is an official government evaluative report which directs corrective action where the FAA concludes that an unsafe product condition exists in a particular aircraft or component,

admittedly based on FAA technical expertise. Admission of the airworthiness directives in Melville is distinguishable, actually, from the instant petition primarily in that no FAA representative was required to testify in Melville in order to make those official reports admissible. As to the "technical expertise" of Sgt. Hendrickson, the Sixth Circuit found that "his expertise and skill in accident reconstruction do not appear seriously to have been challenged.... [It was] apparent that he possessed special skill and experience in the investigation of automobile accidents" (page 11 of Appendix A to the Petition). Both of the courts hereinbelow have recognized his "technical expertise" in the field of auto accident investigation and reconstruction, qualifying as admissible his official evaluative findings as to the apparent cause of this collision. His official investigation and report, like that of the FAA, was both authorized and required by statute. The analogy with Melville is complete: an evaluative government report resulting from an investigation authorized and required by law is a "factual finding" under Rule 803(8)(C).

Similarly, in United States v. School District of Ferndale, 577 F.2d 1339 (6th Cir. 1978), this same Court of Appeals ruled that findings of an HEW hearing examiner, that a school had been established and maintained for segregatory purposes (obviously an evaluative report reaching expert conclusions after marshaling relevant facts) constituted "factual findings" admissible into evidence under Rule 803(8)(C). No conflict or confusion

exists, contrary to the petitioners' argument, as to the universal conceptual application of the term "factual findings" in Rule 803(8)(C) to include evaluative reports, beginning with the rule's legislative history and continuing through the uniform analysis in each of the noted cases which has examined the question.

This Court, in a footnote in Chandler v. Roudebush, 425 U.S. 840, 863 n.39 (1976) recognized the admissibility in evidence at trial de novo, under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C), of prior administrative findings in an employment discrimination claim. Curiously, the petition does not mention this recent recognition by this Court that, on the authority of this specific Rule, EEOC findings of "no reasonable cause" are "admissible as evidence at a federal-sector trial de novo." Id. Despite petitioners' omission, such an EEOC "evaluative report," obviously containing an expert opinion and conclusion as to causation, implicitly indicates this Court's position that such reports constitute "factual findings" under Rule 803(8)(C). Alternatively, this petition's question merits no more attention than the fitting footnote already accorded it in Chandler, supra.

For all the above reasons, the factual findings of Sgt. Hendrickson's accident report are admissible under Federal Rule of Evidence 803(8)(C) as official evaluative reports of an impartial and qualified expert whose investigation was both authorized and required by statute, and whose trustworthiness was unimpeachable.

CONCLUSION

Respondents, Joseph Slabach and Elcona Homes Corporation, respectfully oppose the petition for a writ of certiorari and request that the petition be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert B. Gosline

John W. Hackett, Jr.

Thomas G. Pletz

Counsel for Respondents

OF COUNSEL:

Shumaker, Loop & Kendrick
Toledo, Ohio